

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of the Study**

One aspect of language analysis is word. Bloomfield (1993: 178) states that the word is the minimum free form, the smallest form that may occur in isolation. It means that the word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can be used on its own. The examples of word are: boy, sister, bird, etc. The word “boy”, “sister”, “bird” can not be divided into smaller units and they can convey meaning when they stand alone.

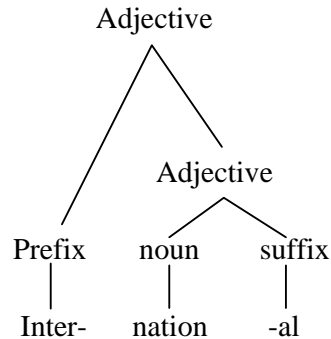
A morpheme is defined as the smallest units of the meaning. Katamba (1994: 24) argues that morpheme is the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlated with the smallest difference in a word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure. So, it can be said that morpheme is the smallest form of meaning. For example: the word “reader” can be broken down into two meaningful parts those are “read” and the suffix “-er”.

In morphological study, the process of creating a new language form can be found in the process of what the writer call derivation, while inflection is a process that never create new lexeme and only modify the form of a word. According to Katamba (1994: 59) derivational process is the process of creating new lexemes from other lexemes.

The examples of derivation of affixes are:

a. International = inter -+ nation + -al

Derivational affixes: Prefix + noun + suffix

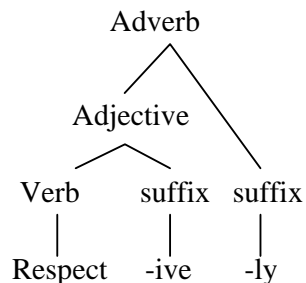


**International** consists of three morphemes. They are the base morpheme “*nation*”, the bound morphemes are “*inter-*” and “*-al*”. Morpheme of “*international*” belongs to adjective category, while morpheme “*inter-*” is prefix and “*-al-*” is suffix. International (adj): inter- (affix) + nation (n) + -al (affix).

**Nation** has a meaning ‘a large community of people living in a particular country under one government’. The addition of suffix “*-al*” from the word “*nation*” becomes “*national*”, which the meaning of ‘particular nation’. The addition of prefix “*inter-*” from the word “*national*” becomes “*international*”, it has meaning of or ‘existing between two or more countries’.

b. Respectively = respect + -ive + -ly

Derivational affixes: Verb + suffix+ suffix



**Respectively** consists of three morphemes. They are the base morpheme “*respect*”, the bound morphemes are “-ive” and “-ly”. Morpheme of “*respectively*” belongs to adverb category, while morpheme “-ive” and “-ly” is suffix. Respectively (Adv): respect (verb) + -ive (affix) + -ly (affix).

**Respect** has a meaning ‘admire somebody or something with consideration’. The addition of suffix “-ive” from the word “*respect*” becomes “*respective*”, which the meaning ‘for or belonging to each one separately’. Then, the addition of suffix “-ly” from the word “*respective*” becomes “*respectively*”, it has meaning ‘in the order mentioned’.

Based on the explanation above the writer is interested in conducting a research. The main purpose of this research is to provide the reader understanding about derivational process of affixes. In particular, the writer elaborates derivational process of affixes in the manuals of mobile phone.

## B. Previous Study

The previous research has been conducted by Andi Harlinanto (2008) entitled “*An Analysis of Noun Forming affixes in Time Magazine Issued on January 7, 2008*”. On that research, he employs the morphological analysis. The objectives are identifying and analyzing noun forming affixes based on syntactical category. There are six affixes which form noun: (1) *-ion*, (2) *-ation*, (3) *-ment*, (4) *-er*, (5) *-ness* and (6) *-ity*. The results of this study show those two lexical categories that are changing into noun; noun forming affixes from verb to noun and forming affixes from adjectives to noun. The assimilation process influences the sound segment of the root. Therefore, there

occurs omission to prevent redundancy of word sound. In addition, from the six affixes mentioned, the most common affixes in the data is *-ion*.

The other researcher was Febti Triani (2009) entitled “*An Analysis Derivational Process of English Nouns Found in the Hello Magazine Articles*”. The data are sentences containing derivational nouns taken from the articles on the magazine. The writer concerns with three articles which are entitled: “My side Career As a Women Watcher, Must be Improved, and How to make Decisions”. To answer that problem, this research employs morphological analysis. The object of this research is word categories in derivational process. Data and data source taken from the articles in the Hello Magazine using descriptive qualitative research because not use numbering. The result of this study shows that first, there are 104 data’s of lexical categories that are changed into noun, they are: 90 data’s of derived lexical categories from verb which consists of verb +-ing (51 data’s), verb +-ment (8 data’s), verb +-ion (15 data’s), verb +- er (8 data’s), verb +- ation (7 data’s), verb +- or (1 data), and 14 data’s of derived lexical categories from adjective which consists of adjective + -acy (2 data’s), adjective +- ance (2 data’s), adjective +- ence (1 data), adjective +- dom (1 data), adjective +- ity (5 data’s), adjective +- ness (3 data’s).

The other researcher also was Riyan Wik Irawan (2007) entitled “*An Analysis Derivational Process of English Nouns Found in the Jakarta Post Articles*”. The data are words taken from the articles on the newspaper. The writer concerns with three articles which are entitled: “*Hamas PM urges unity deal with Abbas as truce holds*” “*China preparing national plan for climate*

change” and “Editor calls for democracy in china”. To answer those problems, this research employs morphological analysis. The objectives are identifying and analyzing the new derived words whether or not they have changed based on syntactical category. Analyze the new derived words whether or not they have phonological changes based on phonological condition. The result of this study shows that first, there are some lexical categories that are changed into noun, and they are: derived lexical categories from verb and derived lexical categories from adjective. Second, there are phonological configurations in 14 bases in derivational process.

The differences of this research with the previous research are: The objectives are to explain the meaning and analyzing of the derivation of affixes of English word used in the manuals of mobile phone. There are 26 affixes used in the manuals of mobile phone: 1. *un-* and *-al*, 2. *inter-* and *-al*, 3. *-ion* and *-al*, 4. *-ation* and *-al*, 5. *-ive* and *-ly*, 6. *-ous* and *-ly*, 7. *-al* and *-ly*, 8. *-ial* and *-ly*, 9. *ful -* and *-ly*, 10. *-ial* and *-ly*, 11. *-al* and *-ly*, 12. *-al* and *-ly*, 13. *un -* and *-ly*, 14. *ic*, *-al*, and *-ly*, 15. *in-* and *-ly*, 16. *-ial* and *-ly*, 17. *in-* and *-ly*, 18. *-ial* and *-ity*, 19. *-ive* and *-ity*, 20. *-al* and *-ity*, 21. *-ive* and *-ity*, 22. *re-* and *-ation*, 23. *-ize* and *-ation*, 24. *in-*, *-ive*, and *-ity*, 25. *-ive* and *-ate*, and 26. *in -* and *-ate*. In addition, from the 26 affixes mentioned, the most common affixes in the data are *-ial* and *-ly*.

Based on the previous research, the writer tries to analyze derivational process of affixes in the manuals of mobile phone.

### **C. Problem Statement**

The writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. How are the derivational processes of English words used in The Manuals of Mobile Phone?
2. What are the meaning of the derivational affixes of English word used in The Manuals of Mobile Phone?

### **D. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem statement above, the writer has the following objectives:

1. To describe the derivational process of English words used in The Manuals of Mobile phone.
2. To explain the meaning of the derivational affixes of English word used in The Manuals of Mobile phone.

### **E. Limitation of the Study**

In conducting her research, the writer limits the problems that are going to be discussed. This research deals only with affixes in derivational process. The writer takes the data from The Manuals of Mobile Phone.

### **F. Benefit of the Study**

1. Theoretical Benefit:
  - a. The study contributes to linguistics, particularly in derivation process of affixes.
  - b. This research will give knowledge about derivational process affixes.
2. Practical Benefit:
  - a. This research helps readers to understand more about the derivational process of affixes.
  - b. It can be used as the reference for the next writers.

## **G. Research Paper Organization**

The research paper organization is divided five chapters:

Chapter 1 is introduction. This chapter involves the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is the underlying theory. It consists of morphology, notion of morphology, the branches of morphology, derivation process of word, notion of inflection, the differences between derivation and inflection, the meaning, the study of morpheme, definition of morpheme, the classification of morphemes, part of speech, content word, and grammatical word.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter concerns with type of research, object of the study, data and source of data, method of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. This chapter covers data analysis and discussion.

Chapter V deals with conclusion and suggestion